

# The Athens Post.

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1862.

VOL. XV--NO. 732.

**TERMS:**  
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.  
Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance.  
No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the cash.  
Advertisements will be charged \$1.50 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuation. A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.  
Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until ordered and charged accordingly.  
For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5, Cash.  
Ordinary notices over 12 lines, charged at regular advertising rates.  
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of corporations, societies, schools or individuals, will be charged as advertisements.  
Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blankets, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good style and on reasonable terms.  
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly answered.  
No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

## Special Notices.

### The Last Chance.

The undersigned are authorized by Maj. Gen. John P. McCown to raise a Regiment of Infantry for the Confederate service, for three years or during the war. This will be the last chance to avoid conscription, and enter the service voluntarily. Enrolling officers have already been appointed, and those in authority have determined to bring the entire available force of the Government into the field as soon as possible. The sooner we all shoulder our muskets to return to our homes in peace, the better. The officers of the Regiment will all be elected by the men, and each volunteer will receive a bounty of Fifty Dollars when mustered in and organized. We are assured that the Regiment will receive good arms and equipments.  
Persons engaged in raising Companies, and desiring to join this Regiment, will address either of the undersigned, as indicated below.  
WILLIE LOWRY, Charleston, Tenn.  
A. CALDWELL, Athens, Tenn.  
NATT. ATKINSON, Charleston, Tenn.  
Sept. 19, 1862--34

### To the People of McMinn, Monroe, Rhea and Meigs:

J. H. HALL, of Athens, has been appointed Government Agent to purchase Jeans, Linings and Socks, for the use of the army, and the people of the above named counties are hereby notified not to sell to other parties than an authorized agent. The soldiers must be furnished with comfortable clothing, and the people are urged to manufacture as fast as possible.  
By order of Maj. JAMES GLENN, Q. M.  
D. J. DISMUKES, Agent.  
Aug. 22, 1862--44

Mr. Hale will visit Monroe, Meigs, and Rhea counties in a few days, and will make arrangements as to places at which Goods can be delivered and paid for--at which due notice will be given.

### General Orders No. 9.

**EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,**  
Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 6, 1862.  
I, Major John L. Hopkins, appointed special aid to the Governor, and instructed to see that the enrolling officers of the Reserved Military Corps in the Eastern Division of the State proceed to enroll all those subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16, 1862, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defense." The enrollment of conscripts under said act of Congress will be made in conformity to the General Orders of Col. E. D. Blake, C. S. A., who has been detailed for that service in Tennessee.

II. The Judges or Chairmen of County Courts in the Eastern Division of the State will immediately appoint competent persons in each Civil District, Ward and Town of their respective counties, to take and make an enrollment of all who are subject to the provisions of said act of Congress, the report of whom will be immediately made upon completion to Col. E. D. Blake, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

III. Said enrolling officers will also enroll all persons who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all those who are over forty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and forward a report of them, with a duplicate list of the conscripts, to the Adjutant General of the State.

By command of  
J. SHAM G. HARRIS, Gov't. Asst.  
W. C. WATKINS, Adj't. Gen'l.

### Conscript.

In compliance with Order No. 9, I have proceeded to appoint the following named persons enrolling officers for the county of Polk, viz:  
1st District, John G. Mayfield.  
2d " M. H. Hancock.  
3d " J. B. Cooley.  
4th " B. F. Greenlee.  
5th " A. McKissock.  
6th " Isaac Smith.  
7th " J. Kinney.  
8th " E. M. Kilpatrick, Jr.  
9th " B. F. Cloud.  
10th " Ira Gassaway.  
R. McDONNELL,  
Chairman of the County Court.  
Sept. 16, 1862.

### Notice.

I am authorized to recruit and raise a Company of Infantry for the Confederate service, for three years or during the war. All persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five now have the opportunity of volunteering and be mustered into service, and receive the full bounty.

### Appointments.

I will address the people of McMinn county, at the following times and places. All persons over 18 and under 45 years of age are invited to attend:  
Monday, Sept. 22, 10 o'clock, at Athens.  
Tuesday, " 23, 10 o'clock, at Athens.  
Wednesday, " 24, 10 o'clock, at Athens.  
Thursday, " 25, 10 o'clock, at Athens.  
Friday, " 26, 10 o'clock, at Athens.  
Saturday, " 27, 10 o'clock, at Athens.  
Monday, " 29, 10 o'clock, at Athens.  
L. O. BARKSDALE.

**POTTER'S RIVER, TENNESSEE,**  
Sept. 13, 1862.  
Editor Post: Sir--We, the undersigned, desire you to give notice through your columns that we will receive some twenty-five or thirty recruits into our Company, each recruit furnishing himself with a good horse and reporting at these headquarters immediately.

R. S. VAN DYKE, Captain,  
J. A. TERRY, 1st Lieut.,  
A. J. THOMPSON, 2d Lieut.,  
W. T. MILLER, 3d Lieut.,  
Gen. Stevenson's Escort Company.

### Recruits Wanted.

I am authorized to raise and muster into the Confederate service recruits for Col. Jas. W. Gillispie's (43d) Regiment Tennessee Volunteers. The Conscription Law is now in force, and county enrolling officers have been appointed. All persons wishing to enroll in this Regiment will have the right to choose the Company they attach themselves to. Volunteers will receive Fifty Dollars Bounty. Conscripts will not receive any Bounty. Come forward at once--be mustered into service as volunteers and avoid the conscript. After you are conscripted you will have no chance to change your condition.

W. L. LAFERTY, Capt.,  
Company H, 43 Reg't Tenn. Vols.  
Sept. 19, 1862

## The Post.

Athens, Friday, October 3, 1862.

### News.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 26.--A courier just arrived from Gen. Bragg's headquarters, eight miles west of Murfreesboro, on the 18th, brings information in substance that Bragg captured about 5,000 men at Murfreesboro, on the 18th inst. Our loss about fifty killed and wounded. (So there was a fight at the capture of the place, and not a surrender without a fight, as was previously reported.--Eds. Confidence.)

Up to the 12th inst., 23,000 Kentuckians had joined Kirby Smith, and were still coming in. The Home Guards were delivering up their arms as rapidly as they could be received.

MOBILE, Sept. 26, via Knoxville Sept. 25.--Maj. Gen. Jones to-day received a dispatch from Decherd, Tenn., confirming the capture of 5,000 prisoners at Murfreesboro, and 1,800 at Cave City. Gen. Bragg is moving on Louisville. The forces at Nashville amount to between 4,000 and 5,000. The guerrillas are doing good work.

RICHMOND, Sept. 25.--In the Senate to-day the Senate bill for the relief of the Eastern Texas Railroad Company was passed; also Senate bill dividing Texas into two judicial districts; also, Senate bill to provide for the coinage of copper tokens of the denomination of one, five, ten and twenty-five cents. Also, House bill to provide for the payment of sums ascertained to be due for postal service rendered under contracts with the United States, before the Confederate States took charge of said service. Also, Senate bill to better provide for the sick and wounded of the army.

The Senate bill to aid in the completion of the Vicksburg & Shreveport Railroad was defeated.

The conscript bill was referred in both Houses to a committee of Conference.

In the House a resolution to rescind the resolution fixing the day of adjournment was rejected.

The Exemption bill was discussed, and an amendment adopted, exempting all persons exempted by the laws of the respective States.

Cairo, Sept. 19.--The fleet carrying the rebel prisoners to Vicksburg was fired into at Trenton, opposite Napoleon, Arkansas. Several balls passed through the lagoon, killing a number of rebels. None of our men were hurt. The gunboat landed and gave the inhabitants fifteen minutes to remove the women and children, at the end of which time the town was burned.

### Knoxville.

We neglected to notice last week, that Col. M. A. HAYNES had been appointed Commander of the Post at Knoxville.

### Cavalry En Route.

Several bodies of cavalry passed this place on Thursday and Friday last, going in the direction of Loudon.

### The Northern Papers.

Many of our Southern exchanges are filled with the mendacious accounts of the Northern press on the late battles in Maryland. They are generally well written, but, as they are made up mostly of lies and misrepresentations, we can't exactly see the object of their re-production. They are calculated to create doubts in the mind of the indiscriminate reader, and furnish a foundation for the disaffected to build reports upon prejudicial to the Southern cause. Of course, their appearance in Southern papers, is intended for no such purpose.

### The Pork and Beef Business.

We entirely agree with the Chattanooga Rebel in the following paragraph:

We consider ourselves in duty bound as a good citizen of the Confederate States and a true friend to the soldier, to expose the idea that was practiced last year in reference to this business. We have a great deal of the sickness that has been in the army this year was caused by the so-called bacon and beef that was put up last winter. Many a soldier is in his grave, owing to the food that was furnished him. We speak knowingly on this subject, and will be able to prove every thing we shall say. We intend to give this subject a thorough overhauling, and if the same thing is repeated this year, the fault shall not be ours.

The President and Secretary of War ought to know, and it is the business of the public journals to state these facts, and to show what outrages were committed in the purchase of so called beef cattle, and the manner in which hogs were slaughtered and pretended to be made bacon of. We call upon all good citizens who have sons or relatives in the army, or who expect to be there themselves, to give their testimony against these things in order that similar outrages may not be committed this fall. We speak particularly of what happened in Middle Tennessee, what happened in other places; others can and we hope will state.

### Yellow Fever in Wilmington.

The Journal of the 22d inst., says: We had yesterday heavy rains, and the weather to-day is much cooler than at any time last week.

We fear that the change has been rather injurious than otherwise. The damp, depressing, half-chilly sensation now prevailing, seems more likely to promote the progress of disease than to check it.

On inquiry, we learn from Mayor Dawson that several new cases of yellow fever have been reported since our last. The fever must be very malignant in its character, for we hear of no recoveries. One of the recent cases is a colored woman, the first we have heard of.

### Our Successes.

The Lynchburg paper of the 25th says, if the news brought on the previous day be correct, and it has no reason to question it, then it may be safely assumed that Gen. Lee's trip into Maryland, if it shall be productive of no further results, is one of the most successful and brilliant movements of this war. Jackson's dash upon Harper's Ferry, cost the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, not less than twelve thousand men, and in arms and munitions of war not less than several millions of dollars. His victory near Shepherdstown on Saturday last, cost them not less, we presume, than six or eight thousand men, and as many stand of arms. The two battles of Sharpsburg and Boonsboro, cost them not less than 15,000 men, so that, it may be safely estimated, the enemy has lost from thirty-five to forty thousand men since Lee entered Maryland, besides the seven thousand prisoners and the twelve thousand killed and wounded in the last two battles at Manassas--making a grand total of 55,000 men in less than one month! Our losses in all these engagements will not, we are confident, amount to more than 17,000.

These repeated disasters to the federal arms must greatly weaken and demoralize their army, and discourage and dishearten the northern people and government. No people can long stand up under such terrible defeats, and in the face of such display of superior generalship and courage, as our officers have shown over them.

### The Press.

The Richmond Enquirer, speaking of the common notion that everybody has a right to publish what he pleases, at the publisher's expense and not his own, says, very forcibly:

The press is only free to its editors, and to those whom its editors believe to have good ground for addressing the public and something to say which the public has an interest in hearing. We recommend to those who labor under this mistake to consider the following fact: that newspapers are made for the large class who read, and not the small class who want to write. The idea that when a man subscribes for a newspaper, he lays his proprietor under some definable obligation, or that he has a right to publish his communications therein with a single proviso that they shall be innocuous, is a popular fancy and a most ridiculous mistake, which ought to be corrected. Not only has he no such right; but the editor who permits him to put uninteresting matter in his columns infringes upon the rights of four or five thousand other people to gratify one individual. Very few editors act so absurdly.

### The Battle of Saturday.

An official dispatch, dated Stanton, September 23d, was received early in the day yesterday, communicating the intelligence of another fight and another decided and brilliant victory on Saturday. This dispatch was received by Gen. G. W. Smith, and was read in the House of Representatives yesterday morning. The following is a copy of the dispatch:

GENERAL A dispatch has just been received from Winchester, dated 21st. The enemy crossed 10,000 men over the river at Shepherdstown, and were immediately attacked by Jackson's corps and routed. Their loss very heavy; our slight. Quite a number of arms taken. Jackson has recrossed into Maryland.

During the day nothing later was received with reference to the engagement, except that passengers who came by the Central train stated that it was reported at Stanton that our victory was complete, and the enemy was terribly slaughtered. The same report also represents that we had captured some four or five thousand of the enemy. The Yankee force engaged in this fight crossed the Potomac at Botter's Mill, one mile below Shepherdstown, and the fight must therefore have occurred in the immediate vicinity of that town.

The statement that General Jackson with his corps recrossed into Maryland, after the battle of Saturday, is hardly probable, unless there was a concerted plan for a similar move of our whole force. It may be that Maryland will again be invaded at an early day, and that Gen. Jackson's column is the advance guard of a second invasion. But in the absence of facts, it is idle to speculate upon what our future movements will be.

### A Good Measure.

In the Congressional proceedings of Saturday, it will be seen that Mr. Keegan, of this State, has introduced "a bill to create and abolish certain offices, whereby the effective strength of the army will be greatly increased." The object of this measure is, we learn, to remove military men and able-bodied young men otherwise subject to conscription, from all offices in the army, whose duties may be as well performed by civilians not liable to conscription. The effect will be to bring in the field a very large body of young men whose energies are now employed in offices which can be as well, if not better, filled by civilians who, otherwise, would take no part in the revolution. It is a great economical measure, and we hope Congress will hesitate long before it suffers it to be rejected.--Sun, Rep.

### Gunboats Leaving Alexandria.

It is stated by a gentleman from Alexandria last week, that the Yankee fleet that had been anchored in the Potomac in front of the city had been ordered off. The Federals have burned all their disabled warships there, and were removing all their stores to Washington.

### New Orleans.

A Yankee letter-writer gives the following illustrations of the presence of a Union sentiment in that city, of which the Northern papers have been indulging so largely:

"The Union feeling existing there--that they talk so much about--does not exist; for Butler says that even the women and children are the 'd-d rebels' he ever saw; and there has been but little Union feeling displayed, where there was nothing to be gained. Self-interest has been the parent of all Union feeling exhibited there--of this I feel certain. To demonstrate this fact, let me relate an incident which I know to be authentic."

A Mrs. ---, whose husband has come out strong on the Union subject, knowing that in the public schools there would be many opportunities for those who would hurrah for the stars and stripes, and desiring to obtain the principal part of one of the girls' high schools, called upon General Butler, accompanied by a "swear" lady, who was anxious to see the Brute without having any business herself to take her there. Mrs. ---, after complimenting Butler highly upon the condition of the streets and the city generally, and expressing her devoted allegiance to the old flag, stated that she called, actuated solely by the promptings of her heart, to take the oath of allegiance. Butler allowed her to get that far, and no farther--"Get out, madam! get out! don't say another word; I have never seen the woman in the South yet, who would take the oath of allegiance, or even hear of it, unless she had no better to give than that. They are the damndest rebels in the whole Confederacy of rebels. Get out, madam; you want some favor under that; go." And out she had to go. The swearer lady could not keep it, you may be sure; and it was no time before the story was out. Another incident--While our vessel was lying at the wharves the Yankee sentinels picked up a little boy of about six years, who was playing near them, and tried to induce him to hurrah for Lincoln. "I won't," "Hurrah, and I'll give you something," "I won't." Catching him up, and suspending the little fellow over the canal, they said: "Hurrah for Lincoln, or we'll drop you in." "Drop and be damned," said little rebel; and with a shout, he ran to his mother, saying he was rebel pluck to the backbone. These two instances that I know of, are pretty fair specimens of the Union feeling there. A deadly hatred for their Yankee rulers and tyrants burns in the hearts of old and young, men, women and children, with few exceptions to the rule.

Movements in Western Virginia. From a gentleman who arrived in this city yesterday, we have some interesting particulars of the movements of the forces under Major General Loring in Western Virginia. On Saturday week the army broke camp at their former headquarters, (the Narrows of New River, in Giles county,) moving in three columns. These three columns formed a junction on Tuesday morning at Shady Springs, in Raleigh county, and that evening encamped a short distance beyond Raleigh Court House. On Wednesday they reached McCoy's, in Fayette county, nine miles South-east of the Court House. On Thursday morning they continued their march in fine spirits.

The enemy were rapidly retreating before our forces, and left Raleigh Court House only a few days before the entrance of our forces. They numbered about 2,000. At that place they cut port holes in nearly every house, declaring their intention to make a stand against the rebel forces. So suddenly did they leave on hearing of the approach of our troops that a number of Union men were preparing to leave with them were behind to fall into the hands of our soldiers. The whole of the Greenbrier Valley has been evacuated, the enemy moving in the direction of the Kanawha Valley.

Our informant says that within the last ten days not less than eight hundred loyal Western Virginians have passed through Greenbrier county, en route to join the forces of Gen. Loring and Floyd. These represent that thousands of others will unite with our forces as opportunity affords.--Richmond Dispatch.

The Richmond Whig has the following in an article about the Exemption Bill. The measure proposed in Congress, to which it has reference, will most effectually muzzle the press and stop all unpleasant newspaper criticisms of Congress and the army:

The Senate seems to be actuated by the idea that newspapers can be conducted alone by "priests," and editors under the conscription act. They labor under an egregious misconception of the business of journalism. The successful conduct of a daily newspaper in a city requires an efficient corps of editors and reporters, and the effect of breaking up existing organizations, and exacting military service from all attaches on newspapers except old men and printers, will have the effect of forcing many journals to suspend publication. And this is protecting the liberty of the press! As we suggested the other day, the best mode of dealing with the newspapers is to authorize the exemption of all persons connected with them, whom the proprietors will certify, upon honor or oath, to be essential to their publication.

FIRE-PLACE SHUTTERS.--In many of the first-class houses recently erected in England, fire-place shutters are provided, which when partly drawn down, act as powerful blowers; and when wholly drawn down so as to touch the hearthstone, entirely close up the fire-place, and instantly extinguish the combustion of the fuel in the grate, or that of the soot in the chimney, should it accidentally take fire.

NEWS.--A gentleman just arrived from Richmond reports our capture at Harper's Ferry of shoes and clothing almost enough to supply our army.

What a spectacle for France and England, says the Columbia South Carolinaian, is the invasion of Yankee land by a barefooted and ragged army fighting to conquer a peace!

### Greeley and the War.

Horace Greeley, in the New York Tribune, of November 16th, 1860, after the election of Lincoln, gave utterance to the following sentiments:

"We hold with Jefferson to the inalienable right of communities to alter or abolish forms of Government that have become oppressive or injurious, and if the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists, nevertheless, and we do not see how one party can have a right to do, what another party has a right to prevent. Whenever a considerable section of the Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all conservative measures, designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a Republic, whereof one section is pledged to the residue by bayonets."

In the same paper of 25th October 1861, he said: "If ever war is to be waged between the States, let it be waged on the Union side. We want to get out of the Union, we shall feel constrained by our devotion to human liberty to say, 'let them go!' And we do not see how we could take the other side, without coming in direct conflict with those rights of men which we hold paramount to all political arrangements, however convenient and advantageous."

Horace's plan failed. "A considerable section of the Union deliberately resolved to go out"--they sent agents to Washington to say: "We want to get out of the Union," but they were not permitted to "go in peace."

Shortly after the war began, Greeley proposed that if the Yankee army should be beaten in a pitched battle of any magnitude, it should be accepted by them as evidence that the Southern "rebellion" was no transient and circumscribed disturbance, but a general uprising, which it would be wrong if not useless to attempt to control by force. Manassas came up to the requirement but the war went on. Some time after, Horace proposed that if the war should last twelve months, the contest should then be abandoned by the North, since there was no instance in history of a revolution that had maintained itself successfully for twelve months being after suppressed. The twelve months expired, but still the war went on. At a later day he exclaimed, "Wee be to this land (Yankee land) if, when the month of May comes, the Rebellion still rears a defiant front." May has come and gone, and the front of the "Rebellion" was never so high or so defiant. We wish Horace would get in an honest mood, as he sometimes does, and tell us what he really thinks of the prospects of Lincoln, Seward and McClellan. When and how does the Philosopher think the war will end.

### Governor Vance.

The Raleigh "State Journal" contains the inaugural address pronounced on the 8th inst., by Gov. Z. B. Vance. It completely meets and denies and refutes all the injurious rumors that have been circulated by some of his embittered political antagonists, and have been supposed to give "aid and comfort to the enemy." Governor Vance is for the strict and faithful enforcement of the conscription law, and the rigorous and decisive prosecution of the war. He justly and proudly pronounces a lofty eulogy on the noble State whose helm has been placed in his hands.

### The Road to Glory.

"The road to glory would cease to be arduous if it were trite and trodden; and great minds must always be ready, not only to take opportunities, but to make them. Alexander dragged the Pythian priestess to the temple on a forbidden day. She exclaimed, 'My son, thou art invincible!' which was oracle enough for him. On a second occasion, he cut the Gordian knot which others had in vain attempted to unite. Those who start for human glory, like the maddened hounds of Achaeta, must pursue the game, not only where there is a path, but where there is none. They must be able to simulate and dissimulate, to learn and to slay; to conquer the earth like Caesar; to fall down and kiss it like Brutus; to throw their sword like Brennus into the trembling scale; or, Nelson, to snatch the laurels from the doubtful hand of victory, while she is hesitating to bestow them. That policy, that can strike only while the iron is hot, will be overcome by that perseverance, which, like Cromwell's, can make the iron hot by striking, and he that can only rule the storm, must yield to him who can both raise and rule it."

HOW TO MAKE MATCHES.--Dr. L. T. Roberts sends the L'Esperance Reporter the following recipe for making matches:

Take strips of wood and dip them into melted sulphur, and let them dry, which will be done in a minute after dipping. Then the points of these sulphured matches must be dipped in a composition made in the following manner, viz: Dissolve in hot water, gum arabic, four parts; chlorate of potassa, one part; and phosphorus, one part. These are all to be added to the hot water separately, and in the order herein prescribed, and then add the second, &c., until all are dissolved. This must all be done in water bath, (like glue is prepared,) and the mixture must be kept in the water bath while the process of dipping is going on. The matches will be thoroughly dried before they are used. Dry in the shade for twenty-four hours. Cover the mixture closely.

On the night of the 26th inst., one hundred guerrillas made their appearance on the Arkansas shore, opposite Memphis, and heavily sacked the neighborhood. Much of this was done in sight of the gunboat that lay in sight of the city. So says a Memphis dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat.

### The Wrongs of the Enemy.

In his farewell greetings, wherever our enemy has felt under the necessity of evacuating the country, he is leaving behind him sad mementoes of his presence among and departure from us, well calculated, "over the left," to increase our affection for him, as well as to revive in our people a desire for re-union and the relationships that formerly existed between us. Devastated homes and burning villages are the souvenirs our Northern brethren leave behind them. With love on their lips and deceit in their hearts, they have come among us; pillaged while they stayed and destroyed as they left.

These are facts that are now before the world, and must go down to history; facts which, indulged in to doubt the mind of the blessing, we enjoyed under the old Union, and to enhance our love for those who are the peculiar champions and advocates of its restoration!

There may be heroism in the burning of towns, the sacking of cities and the robbery of property, but it is only such heroism as is known in history among vandals, hordes and highway robbers. We envy not the North the reputation it will bear on the page of impartial history. If the conduct of the British in the wars of the revolution and 1812 was such as to estrange our feelings and respect from that people, the conduct of the North, in the present war, is equally calculated to excite our disgust, contempt and hatred. If never have been heretofore, we are certainly now, two peoples. No true Southern man or woman hereafter will acknowledge fraternal relationship with the detested Yankee. Let both us and our posterity learn to despise and hate them.

### Position of East Tennessee.

We copy the article below from the Chattanooga Rebel of Saturday last:

It is well known that East Tennessee gave a very large majority against secession at the election on the 8th of June, 1861. Most of the public men exerted their influence to bring about this result. Some of these men have now openly joined our enemies and are in the ranks of the Federal army. Others we believe are now in favor of the maintenance of the cause of Southern Independence, whilst some have not as yet taken a decided and open stand on either side. Now is the time for all men, particularly men of influence and position, to show publicly where they are and what are their feelings. If they are for the South let them show it by some unequivocal demonstration. Let them speak out openly and let every body know what their position is. Now is no time for neutrality or concealment of opinions. The same men who exerted their influence to put East Tennessee in her former attitude of opposition to the cause of the Confederate States can now redeem their own character and do much service to their country if they will use similar efforts to induce the people of East Tennessee to act with promptness and decision now on the Southern side. Silence now is evidence of want of devotion to the cause of the South. The men to whom we allude can do much towards placing East Tennessee in a position honorable to herself and advantageous to the cause. Will they do it? If not, they must and will ever be regarded as enemies of their countrymen. We appeal to them as Southern men, as Tennesseans, to forget past differences and let us make Tennessee a unit in the great cause of Southern Right and Southern Independence, which must and will triumph in the end.

### Hog Cholera.

A planter who has had many years experience, gives the following as his method of curing hog cholera: Take pine tops and boil them in clear water until a strong liquor is made, then strain the liquor and thicken with corn meal boiling the whole until the meal is cooked; when cold, feed to the hogs. He says he has never known it to fail.

### A Nice Man for a Small Party.

A country magistrate, noted for his love of pleasures of the table, speaking one day to a friend, said: "We have just been eating a superb turkey; it was excellent--stuffed with truffles to the neck, tender, delicate, and of high flavor. We left only the bones." "How many of you were there?" asked his friend. "Two," replied the magistrate. "Two?" "Yes, the turkey and myself."

The St. Louis Union says that late intelligence has reached that city to the effect that a formidable expedition is forming at Little Rock, Arkansas, designed to invade Missouri.

The Vicksburg Citizen is informed that returned prisoners that while on the way down on the Federal transports, they saw thousands of negroes along the banks of the river begging to be taken on board. The transports paid no attention to them, but the gunboats stopped and took on such of the men as they wanted.

A correspondent of the Mobile Tribune says there is no doubt that Mobile is to be attacked as soon as Farragut's fleet can be got in readiness. He also says there is nothing being done in the way of repairs at the Navy Yard at Pensacola, the enemy well knowing he will soon have to "skedaddle."

The Chicago Journal offers a reward of five cents for the apprehension of C. H. Day and Jon. Meddill, editors of the Chicago Tribune, and also John Wentworth, formerly of the Democrat, who have mysteriously absented themselves from the city to avoid a draft.